

Red Star Over Ottawa: Communist Conquest and Subversion of Canada

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During the Cold War, Canada was targeted by the Soviets and their allies as a NATO power aligned with the United States. Canada was plugged into NORAD and maintained close relations with the American armed forces. The United States itself was located on Canada's southern border. In the event of a Soviet invasion of Alaska, the Red Army would have plowed southward through Canada to reach the lower 48 states in America. The Soviets and their allies targeted Canada for conquest and subversion through the following tools:

- 1) Usage of the local, pro-Soviet Communist Party. In the event of a Soviet invasion and occupation of Canada, it would be more than probable that the USSR would force a merger of the pro-Soviet elements of the peace movement, Liberal Party, New Democratic Party (NDP), and various communist organizations into a new united, socialist party. This strategy was successfully implemented in the Soviet Zone of Germany in 1945 and 1946. Anti-communist leftists and unionists were purged by the Soviets and their German Communist (KPD) comrades in an effort to forge a new political apparatus in Russian Zone of Germany (East Germany.)
- 2) Usage of the peace movement and leftwing progressive groups and factions, such as the New Democratic Party (NDP), the Canadian Peace Alliance, and elements of the Liberal Party.
- 3) Usage of the globalist-free trade oriented Conservative Party to promote commerce with the Soviet Union and other communist countries.
- 4) Lobbying Canadian big business to push for increased trade with Moscow, Havana, and other communist countries.

The most comprehensive portrait provided regarding Soviet plans for Canada was revealed by former top Warsaw Pact military planner Major General Jan Sejna. According to Sejna *"The Soviets considered Canada one of the 'softer' members of NATO and thought she would probably leave the Alliance once Italy and the Scandinavian countries had defected. They reckoned that her links with the destiny of Europe had become weaker since the Second World War, and that Canadians were increasingly questioning their commitment to the defence of a continent which was no longer vital to their interests. The Russians believed that Ottawa regarded NATO as just another American attempt to dominate the Western community, which was irksome to Canada's sense of national identity. As US power faded in the world, the Russians believed that the Canadians would aggressively proclaim their nationalism, probably by nationalizing US property. Because of the wide extent of American investment in Canada, this action would amount to Socialization by the back door."* Sejna also reported that *"the Russians also wanted to acquire Canadian technology, which was easier to come by than American, and, of course, the Soviet Union consumes large quantities of Canadian grain."*¹

The Soviets aggressively targeted Canadian strategic assets for sabotage in the event of a third world war. Local Canadian Communists were trained by the Soviets in subversion and sabotage. According to the Mitrokhin documents, the KGB planned attacks on the oil pipelines between British Columbia and Montreal. This proposed operation was code-named *"Target*

¹ Sejna, Jan. *We Will Bury You* (Sidgwick & Jackson; First edition 1982) Accessed From: http://www.spiritoftruth.org/We_Will_Bury_You.pdf

Kedar.” The Soviet Embassy in Ottawa was also used as the liaison point for breaching the American-Canadian border by KGB and GRU operatives in case of World War III. According to Christopher Andrew: *“Each target was photographed from several angles and its vulnerable point identified...The most suitable approach roads for sabotage operations, together with the best getaway routes, were carefully plotted on small-scale maps.”* The Soviets also hoped that the unrest created by power and fuel shortages would result in the popular overthrow of the American government by revolutionary forces.²

After the “collapse” of communism in the USSR in December 1991, GRU Colonel Stanislav Lunev was present at a meeting of the Russian General Staff in Moscow. This meeting was held in early 1992. According to Lunev, the Russian Generals *“were still committed to fighting and winning a future nuclear war against America. ‘The nuclear war plan is still on,’ he was told. But there would be changes. No longer would Russian troops be responsible for a follow-up invasion of the lower 48 states (U.S. mainland). **Russian forces would be responsible for occupying ‘Alaska and parts of Canada.’** The Chinese would occupy the lower 48 states. In addition, certain Third World countries would be given ‘looting rights.’”*³

In the event of a Soviet occupation of Canada, local communists, leftwing opportunists, and perhaps elements of big business would cooperate with the invading forces. Elements of the political class who were identified with pro-Soviet interests would possibly administer Canada as a puppet government in Ottawa. A war-torn Canada and United States would result in probable chaos and political unrest. Similar to Russia during World War I, the numerically small extremist groups could fill the political vacuum created by a third world war in Canada and other affected countries. The next pages of this research paper will cover the pro-Soviet, subversive, and useful idiot fellow-travelling of Canada’s Left, elements of big business, and the political class.

Until 1991, hundreds of Canadian Communists were trained by the Soviets in various military and espionage techniques. Skills acquire included transferring fingerprints from one object to another, media exploitation, intruder detection, classic espionage, and utilization of multiculturalism to divide Canada. The Soviets also funded the Canadian Communist Party to the tune of \$2 million until 1989.⁴ During the 1970s, the Soviets subsidized the Canadian Communist Party leader William Kashtan to the tune of \$150,000 per year. The Soviets also funded the Canada-USSR and Quebec-USSR Societies. The Canadian Communist Party also fulfilled its internationalist duties in funneling Soviet funds to other communist parties, such as the Haitian organization (PUCH).⁵

Soviet Professor Feofanov taught Canadian Communists on how to use emotion to influence human behavior amongst the Canadian masses. Feofanov was stationed at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa between 1956 and 1960. He was in a position to acquire knowledge on the strengths and weaknesses of the Canadian citizenry and elites. Another Soviet ideological warfare specialist was quoted in a course titled *“Social psychology, manipulation of people ideas”* as recommending that Canadians could be influenced by propaganda *“translated into*

² Wilson, Jim. “Red Terror” Popular Mechanics April 2000 Accessed From: http://popularmechanics.com/science/military/2000/4/red_terror/

³ Nyquist, Jeffrey R. “Chinese Paratroopers in California?” Accessed <http://www.tldm.org/news4/chineseinvasion.htm>

⁴ Picton, John. “Canadians got Soviet spy tips Hundreds of local Communists tutored as ‘agents’ in Russia” The Toronto Star March 29, 1992 page A6.

⁵ Andrew, Christopher. The Sword and the Shield (Basic Books 2000) page 626.

emotion...ideas should be brought down to the psychology of the people.” Such propaganda “should be repeated over and over again.” A Soviet notebook was quoted as suggesting: “Avoid long sentences and words, use sentences that can be easily remembered...You must work to get the trust of the people. The tone of your message should not be an instruction but should be giving information so that the reader feels he knows enough about the problem that he/she is able to make (sic) a decision as to what to do.”⁶

While the Canadian Communist Party was small, it was nevertheless well-organized. As of 1983, the Canadian Communist Party numbered 2,500 members.⁷ In the 1984 Federal election, the Communist Party of Canada ran 52 candidates who received 8,000 votes.⁸ It was more than probable that the USSR could have counted on several thousand Canadians to cooperate with the Red Army. They were staunchly pro-Soviet. Members of the Party and their supporters participated in all the Soviet propaganda fronts. One hundred and seventy Canadians (including Communist Party members) attended the 1985 World Festival of Youth in Moscow.⁹ The Canadian Communists also placed themselves in the service of Soviet demoralization attempts targeted against Canada. Canadian Communist Party Secretary William Kashtan noted at his New Years Toast in 1980 that the challenges of the 1980s would be *“to make sure of military détente, to tie the hands of the imperialists, to enable peoples to move toward political and social liberation.”*¹⁰ The Canadian Communist Party even supported the most militantly anti-American regimes even after the *“changes”* in Eastern Europe. In August 1990, Canadian Communists visited Cuba and announced their continued support for Havana’s *“distinctly Cuban ‘model’ of socialism.”* American policy in Central America was also denounced by the Canadian Communists in April 1990. The American liberation of Panama from the pro-Cuban dictatorship of General Noriega was lambasted by the Canadian Communists as *“appalling. It is short-sighted toadyism. Mulroney has disgraced our country.”*¹¹

The Canadian Communist Party also created front groups to promote disarmament and to demoralize anti-communists. In 1949 the Canadian Peace Congress was formed as an affiliate of the World Peace Council.¹² The Canadian Peace Congress supported Canada’s withdrawal from NATO and NORAD and the creation of Canada as Nuclear Weapons Free Zone.¹³

Various prominent leftists served as leaders of the Canadian Peace Congress. They were often staunch supporters of Soviet interests. Dr. John H. Morgan was the president of the Canadian Peace Congress since 1972. He also won the Lenin Peace Prize in 1983. Journalist Peter Worthington noted that such pro-Soviet clergyman as Endicott and Morgan were slavish apologists for Moscow: *“Of course, the Soviets like them. They are totally uncritical of Soviet*

⁶ Picton, John. “Canadians got Soviet spy tips Hundreds of local Communists tutored as ‘agents’ in Russia” The Toronto Star March 29, 1992 page A6.

⁷ Yearbook of International Communist Affairs (Hoover Institution 1983) page 64.

⁸ Yearbook of International Communist Affairs (Hoover Institution 1986) page 58.

⁹ Yearbook of International Communist Affairs (Hoover Institution 1986) page 58.

¹⁰ Newcombe, Pat. The Peace Movement and the Communist Party of Canada (Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform (1984)

¹¹ Yearbook of International Communist Affairs (Hoover Institution 1991) page 58.

¹² Newcombe, Pat. The Peace Movement and the Communist Party of Canada (Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform (1984)

¹³ Newcombe, Pat. The Peace Movement and the Communist Party of Canada (Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform (1984)

policy. They never say anything about Poland or Afghanistan.”¹⁴ Morgan noted in November 1983 in Mexico City called the communists in Grenada, Nicaragua, Cuba, Angola, and Ethiopia a “beautiful shiny jewel” and “a magic jewel.”¹⁵ Morgan president of the Canadian Peace Congress noted at a two day conference in Toronto in March 1980 that “in the long run, Afghanistan will become another center of stability and peace.”¹⁶

The Canadian Peace Congress even welcomed direct Soviet invasions of nations such as Afghanistan. In a pamphlet titled “*What Are the Facts About Afghanistan?*” (February 1980) the Canadian Peace Congress noted that the Soviets invaded Afghanistan “in order to secure stability against reactionary rebel bands encouraged and armed by agents of the US and China...”¹⁷ Such positions even alienated other leftist peace organizers who sought to maintain a semblance of independence from Moscow. At a peace movement meeting in Winnipeg, an executive director of Project Ploughshares “questioned the wisdom of letting pro-Soviet groups like the Peace Congress.”¹⁸

The Canadian Communists also infiltrated and stirred up anti-American sentiments within other leftwing-oriented peace movements. The Canadian Communist Party exercised influence through various provincial and local Peace Councils and the Toronto Association for Peace. In early 1989, a leading figure in the Toronto Disarmament Network (TDN) demanded that the Toronto weekly NOW censor letters to the editor which were critical of pro-Soviet groups in the peace movement.¹⁹

The Toronto Association for Peace (TAP) was formed in 1949 as an affiliate of the Canadian Peace Congress and the WPC. Ellen Lipsius was a member of the Toronto Association of Peace who donated money to the Canadian Communist Party. She traveled with Claire Demers of the Quebec Peace Council to the International Conference on US Intervention held in Iran in June 1980. In 1981, Lipsius was the Canadian Peace Congress’ delegate to the International Conference for Solidarity with Syria and the PLO held in Damascus. This conference was sponsored by the World Peace Council (WPC) and the Syrian Partisans for Peace.²⁰

An offshoot of the Canadian Peace Congress called the Trade Union Peace Committee was also created.²¹ Ray Stevenson was a secretary and vice president of the United Steelworkers

¹⁴ Langan, Fred. “Soviets applaud Canada’s peace movement” Christian Science Monitor May 16, 1983 page 3.

¹⁵ Newcombe, Pat. The Peace Movement and the Communist Party of Canada (Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform (1984)

¹⁶ Newcombe, Pat. The Peace Movement and the Communist Party of Canada (Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform (1984)

¹⁷ Newcombe, Pat. The Peace Movement and the Communist Party of Canada (Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform (1984)

¹⁸ Newcombe, Pat. The Peace Movement and the Communist Party of Canada (Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform (1984)

¹⁹ Laframboise, Donna and Threlkeld, Simon. “Subverting the push for peace” The Toronto Star November 16, 1989 page A29.

²⁰ Newcombe, Pat. The Peace Movement and the Communist Party of Canada (Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform (1984)

²¹ Newcombe, Pat. The Peace Movement and the Communist Party of Canada (Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform (1984)

Union and Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers Union. He was a prime force in starting the Trade Union Peace Committee of the Canadian Peace Congress and donated hundreds of Canadian dollars to the Canadian Communist Party.²²

Another Soviet-oriented peace movement in Canada was called the Canadian Peace Alliance. In April 1986, the Canadian Peace Alliance called for the termination of Ottawa's participation in NORAD and the creation of a nuclear free zone.²³ Over 35% percent of the delegates of the founding convention (1985) of the Canadian Peace Alliance were pro-Soviet.²⁴ Cities such as Toronto and Vancouver declared themselves nuclear free zones. Such declarations arguably had the effect of undermining the pro-NATO policies of the Mulroney government and demoralizing elements of the he Canadian population in the face of the Soviet threat.²⁵

Various foreign communist representatives cooperated with the Canadian peace movement in demonstrations and meetings. In the spring of 1980, the Canada-USSR Association and Soviet War Veteran's Committee called for disarmament and support for SALT II. In June 1980 the Association sponsored tours of Canada from the Lithuanian and Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republics. In November 1980, the United Jewish People's Order hosted a five member delegation from the Soviet Peace Committee at its Toronto Hall. In the fall of 1980, the Hamilton District Labor Council sent its chairman Jim Young to the World Parliament of Peoples for Peace in Sofia Bulgaria. In October 1983, Jim Buller Secretary Treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Printing Trade Unions and Charles Nixon of the Steelworkers Union attended a meeting called Peace and Trade Unions in Bulgaria.²⁶ In December 1980, five members of the Soviet Peace Committee visited Montreal and Quebec City at the invitation of the Canadian Peace Congress and the Quebec Peace Council. The Soviets also visited Edmonton, Vancouver, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, and Niagara Falls. The Canadian Peace Congress also sponsored tours of other Soviet Peace Committee delegations. The Soviet delegations met with labor unionists, leftist religious leaders, academics, and peace groups.²⁷

In 1981, a joint delegation of the Canadian Peace Congress and the Quebec Peace Council visited the USSR as the guest of the Soviet Peace Committee. NATO and the United States were blamed by all parties for escalating the arms race.²⁸ An October 1982 March Against War featured representatives of the FDR/FMLN, Grenada, Cuba, Nicaragua, and the Communist Party of Canada.²⁹ In October 1983, the UGVC sponsored the Montreal-based conference "*The Media and Disarmament*." This conference hosted Vietnamese Justice Minister Phan Anh,

²² Newcombe, Pat. The Peace Movement and the Communist Party of Canada (Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform (1984)

²³ Yearbook of International Communist Affairs (Hoover Institution 1986) page 58.

²⁴ Laframboise, Donna and Threlkeld, Simon. "Subverting the push for peace" The Toronto Star November 16, 1989 page A29.

²⁵ Yearbook of International Communist Affairs (Hoover Institution 1985) page 92.

²⁶ Newcombe, Pat. The Peace Movement and the Communist Party of Canada (Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform (1984)

²⁷ Newcombe, Pat. The Peace Movement and the Communist Party of Canada (Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform (1984)

²⁸ "Canadian peace champions' visit" TASS June 5, 1981

²⁹ Newcombe, Pat. The Peace Movement and the Communist Party of Canada (Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform (1984)

Soviet “citizens” Anatoly Belyayev, Nikolai Bragen, and Arjem Meliaken and Polish Ambassador to Canada Andrzej Kacala.³⁰

Aside from elements of the Liberal Party, the Communists also sought to influence the leftwing New Democratic Party (NDP) in an effort to socialize the Canadian economy and to shift to an anti-NATO and pro-Soviet foreign policy. In fact, the NDP advocated Canada’s withdrawal from NATO. In 1988, Prime Minister Mulroney warned that a NDP-sponsored withdrawal from NATO would be “*a dangerous and a naive policy.*”³¹ Mulroney criticized the NDP proposal to withdraw from NATO as “*a position of quasi-neutrality in the defence of our allies and North American territory (that is) profoundly unacceptable.*” Liberal Party critic Doug Frith noted that a withdrawal from NATO was a “*recipe for chaos and disaster...neutrality and isolation.*” The NDP also called for the scrapping of Canada’s nuclear submarines, withdrawal of troops from West Germany, and termination of its relationship with NORAD.³²

Despite certain misgivings, the Canadian Communists sought to forge ties with the NDP in an anti-military, anti-NATO, and socialist united front. The 1982 Congress of the Canadian Communist Party “*advocated united action by the working-class and democratic forces of the country. The basis of this unity, the resolution says, is co-operation between the Communist Party and the New Democratic Party of Canada.*”³³ An article in a December 1985 issue of the Communist Viewpoint observed that most “*progressive and socialist-minded Canadians*” are NDP supporters.³⁴ The Communists also admitted that liberal and leftwing anti-communism weakened within the Canadian Left during the 1980s. This served Soviet purposes by demoralizing and misinforming portions of the Canadian population on Moscow’s long-range intentions for the subversion and ultimate conquest of the Free World.

In 1986, the Canadian Communist Party called for the establishment of a “*people’s majority outside of Parliament.*” In May 1986, the Communists called for alliances with leftwing NDP members, labor unionists, and left-Liberals. The Canadian Communists sought to influence the NDP in a more leftist direction, urging it to advance “*a more coherent program against state monopoly capitalism*” and efforts to privatize and deregulate the Canadian economy.³⁵

The Canadian Communists also participated and even built expanded coalitions with left-oriented labor unions, the NDP, and other likeminded interest groups. In September 1986, the Canadian Communists won some electoral victories in Vancouver. The Committee of Progressive Electors (COPE) managed to place several of its members on the Vancouver City Council and Board of Education. COPE was a coalition of leftwing labor union leaders, Communist Party officials, and leftwing NDP members.³⁶ Communists also ran municipal

³⁰ Gendron, Gilbert The Vietcong Front in Quebec (Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform Incorporated, 1987)

³¹ Cohn, Martin. “Mulroney dons combat gear to attack NDP’s defence policy” The Toronto Star March 1, 1988 page A1.

³² Mackenzie, Arch. “NDP would pull out of NATO, declare Canada nuclear-free” The Toronto Star July 31, 1987 page A1.

³³ Artem Melikyan. “Conclusion of Canadian CP Congress: ‘Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism’” TASS February 17, 1982

³⁴ Yearbook of International Communist Affairs (Hoover Institution 1985) page 92.

³⁵ Yearbook of International Communist Affairs (Hoover Institution 1987) page 60.

³⁶ Yearbook of International Communist Affairs (Hoover Institution 1986) page 58.

candidates in Winnipeg under the front organization Labor Election Committee.³⁷ The Canadian Labour Congress also maintained ties with the USSR. For example, in August 1975, a delegation from the Canadian Labour Congress visited the Soviet Union.³⁸

Even the alleged “*fall*” of communism in Eastern Europe did not deter the Canadian Communists from a continuation of its policy of forging alliances with the NDP and other likeminded organizations. The Canadian Communists applauded the September 1990 victory of the NDP in the Ontario provincial elections. The Communists also pledged to support NDP candidates in other local and provincial elections. The Communist Party’s newspaper The Canadian Tribune noted in a January 1990 editorial that “*Yesterday’s clichés and outdated supposition just won’t work. A fractured, feuding Left won’t win many victories, let alone people’s power.*”³⁹ Currently, the Canadian Communist Party and its affiliate the Young Communist League (YCL) maintained relations with communist states such as Cuba. For example, the 24th Congress of the YCL hosted delegates from pro-Soviet communist parties from Portugal and the United States, along with Castro’s Cuba and the old Soviet front World Federation of Democratic Youth.⁴⁰ Various communist countries continued to maintain their front organizations in Canada. They included groups such as the Canadian Network on Cuba. In May 2013, the Canadian Network on Cuba hosted a meeting that was attended by Cuban Consulate officers, the Cuban Ambassador to Canada, and officials of the Cuban intelligence front ICAP.⁴¹ The YCL also aligned with Russian and Chinese interests against the Harper government, the United States, and NATO: “*Their goal is to isolate Russia and China, neutralizing potential obstacles to the drive by transnational capital to exploit the resources and labour power of the entire planet.*”⁴² In the event of a Russian occupation of Canada, the remnants of the pro-Soviet leftist forces would possibly cooperate with Moscow’s forces. A possible motivating factor for such collaboration would be the “*enemy of my enemy is my only true friend.*” Hence, Russia was the enemy of NATO and the United States and therefore a friend of the Canadian Communist Party and its allies. If the Red Chinese and Cubans were involved in this invasion and occupation, they would force a merger of the various willing elements of the Canadian communist, labor union, and NDP movements into a new “*progressive*” and “*democratic*” party that would pull Canada out of NATO, NORAD, and other treaties which aligned Canada with the United States. Major privately-owned economic institutions would be nationalized, while existing private media would be swallowed up into existing state agencies such as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The Chinese and Albanians also had their legions of Marxist supporters and agents in Canada. These normally pro-Beijing Marxists eventually supported such Russian client states as Cuba and North Korea. The Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) supported North

³⁷ Yearbook of International Communist Affairs (Hoover Institution 1986) page 59.

³⁸ Black, J.L. Canada in the Soviet Mirror (McGill-Queen’s Press 1998) page 277.

³⁹ Yearbook of International Communist Affairs (Hoover Institution 1991) page 58.

⁴⁰ “Young Communist League” Accessed From:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Young_Communist_League_of_Canada#1980s

⁴¹ “Canadian-Cuban friendship network reaffirms solidarity” Rebel Youth May 31, 2013

Accessed From: <http://rebelyouth-magazine.blogspot.com/2013/05/canadian-cuban-friendship-network.html>

⁴² “We can not have another World War” Rebel Youth April 7, 2014 Accessed From:

<http://rebelyouth-magazine.blogspot.com/2014/04/we-can-not-have-another-world-war.html>

Korea and issued a statement supportive of Kim Il-Sung after his death in 1994. Delegations from the CPC-ML also visited Cuba during the 1990s. It was supportive of Cuban Communism and even printed the English language version of the Cuban Communist Party newspaper *Granma* for distribution in Canada. The CPC-ML also maintained very close ties with the Cuban Embassy in Ottawa. CPC-ML members actively penetrated labor unions such as the Canadian Union of Postal Workers and the United Steelworkers of America. The CPC-ML also advocated Canadian withdrawal from NORAD and NATO.⁴³

The Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) (CPC-ML) was formed in 1970 as a breakaway from the pro-Soviet Communist Party of Canada. It served as a transmission belt for Chinese propaganda via New China News Agency until 1978. After 1978, the CPC-ML distributed propaganda materials from Albania. In 1980, the membership of the CPC-ML ranged from 500 to 2,000. Albanian delegations visited Canada in order to partake in meetings of the CPC-ML. CPC-ML delegations also visited Albania starting in 1979 and 1980. In 1977, loyal pro-Chinese communists formed the Canadian Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) (CCL-ML). In 1979, the CCL-ML was transformed into the Workers Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) (WCP-ML). The WCP-ML intended to be a *“working class movement with oppressed nationalities in Canada, and it is active in recruiting native Black and French-speaking Canadians.”* In late December 1978, a WCP-ML delegation visited Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia), while in late 1979, a WCP-ML delegation visited Red China. The WCP-ML called for Canada’s withdrawal from NATO and NORAD. It supported the creation of a *“world united front against imperialist hegemonism.”*⁴⁴

In March 1977, a delegation of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) visited Albania. The CPC-ML front Canadian Workers’ Association and the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions also forged relations during this time period. The CPC-ML and the Albanians also sought to establish trade fronts and friendship organizations: *“An Ad-Hoc Committee to establish the Canada-Albania Friendship Association has been established in Montreal in order to promote people-to-people friendship. This Ad-Hoc Committee has established Albania Study Groups in order to promote discussion about life in the People’s Socialist Republic of Albania. The Albania Study Groups are at different levels of development in Toronto, Kitchener-Waterloo, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. Those comrades who have already visited the People Socialist Republic of Albania are playing an important role in these study groups. The Ad-Hoc Committee to establish the Canada-Albania Friendship Association is organizing week-long activities during the last week of November and a conference will soon be organized to further develop the work on this front. The Ad-Hoc Committee is encouraging all those who have friendly sentiment towards the People’s Socialist Republic of Albania, irrespective of their political sentiments and affiliations, to work for the founding of the Canada-Albania Friendship Association. Certain individuals are also working hard to promote trade and cultural relations with the People’s Socialist Republic of Albania, A company is being established to provide information about the possibilities of trade with the People’s Socialist*

⁴³ “Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist)” Accessed From: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Canada_\(Marxist%E2%80%93Leninist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_Canada_(Marxist%E2%80%93Leninist))

⁴⁴ Alexander, Robert Jackson. *Maoism in the Developed World* (Greenwood Publishing Group, 2001) pages 46-48.

Republic of Albania. These individuals are also planning tours to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the coming year."⁴⁵

Elements of the leftwing separatist group known as the Liberation Front of Quebec (FLQ) could have provided militants for communist puppet government under a Soviet occupation of Canada. Perhaps Moscow could have promoted the development of a separatist Marxist state under the control of Soviet occupation forces. Such a policy could have derived the following benefits to the Soviets:

- 1) Won the loyalty of elements of the FLQ and *Parti Quebecois* (PQ).
- 2) Weakened any sentiments of national unity amongst nationalist-minded Canadians.

The FLQ clearly believed in a Marxist program for an independent communist state in Quebec. A FLQ statement noted that *"The Front de Liberation du Quebec wants total independence for Quebecers; it wants to see them united in a free society, a society purged for good of its gang of rapacious sharks, the big bosses who dish out patronage and their henchmen, who have turned Quebec into a private preserve of cheap labour and unscrupulous exploitation."* It displayed contempt for free forms of governance: *"Consequently, we wash our hands of the British parliamentary system; the Front de Liberation du Québec will never let itself be distracted by the electoral crumbs that the Anglo-Saxon capitalists toss into the Quebec barnyard every four years."*⁴⁶

The Soviets also sought to deflect Canadian attention away from its ties to the FLQ. The KGB circulated forged documents which alleged that the CIA maintained ties with the FLQ. In reality, the FLQ sought to forge ties with the Cuban and Soviet bloc Embassies in Ottawa.⁴⁷ Former Cuban DGI officer Gerardo Perazo Amerchazurra noted that the KGB ordered Cuban intelligence to forge secret relations with the FLQ.⁴⁸ The DGI-FLQ relations were officially inaugurated in 1969. They were expanded after Raul Castro visited Moscow in 1970. The DGI officer responsible for cooperation with the FLQ was Joaquin Garcia Alonso (code-named Camilo). FLQ leaders flew under false documentation to Havana, where meetings can be conducted in secrecy and security.⁴⁹

The FLQ also sought to sabotage the Canadian economy, political system, and its alliances with the United States and other Western powers. The FLQ also kidnapped and murdered British trade official James Cross and Quebec Labor Minister Pierre LaPorte. Canadian defense headquarters and the Montreal mayor's residence were also bombed by the FLQ. Attempts to attack Israeli and American diplomats were also undertaken by the FLQ.⁵⁰

⁴⁵ "All-sided relations between Canadian and Albanian people growing irresistibly" *People's Canada Daily News* November 3, 1977 Accessed From:

<https://www.marxists.org/history/erol/ca.firstwave/cpc-albania.htm>

⁴⁶ "Manifesto of the Front de libération du Québec" Accessed From:

http://english.republiquelibre.org/Manifesto_of_the_Front_de_lib%C3%A9ration_du_Qu%C3%A9bec

⁴⁷ Andrew, Christopher. *The Sword and the Shield* (Basic Books 2000) page 378.

⁴⁸ Barron, John. *KGB: the secret work of Soviet secret agents* (Reader's Digest Press 1974) page 22.

⁴⁹ Barron, John. *KGB: the secret work of Soviet secret agents* (Reader's Digest Press 1974) page 151.

⁵⁰ Andrew, Christopher. *The Sword and the Shield* (Basic Books 2000) page 378.

The Liberal Party government of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau shifted Canada's foreign policy to the far left. Unfortunately, Trudeau's policies had a lasting effect within the contemporary elites of the Liberal and Conservative Parties. Big business in Canada also supported trade with the communist world as a means of securing markets for their products and services. With the onset of globalization, various Canadian multinational corporations also sought to outsource production to nations like Red China. Trudeau's government provided the real impetus for Canada's appeasement and engagement of the communist bloc. Such trends could be compared to the Nixon Administration's "*opening*" and appeasement of communist tyrants and its acceptance by successive Republican and Democratic Administrations.

Since the 1940s, Trudeau adhered to a socialist ideology which was mixed with admiration for the Soviet Union and Red China. He also opposed efforts to contain communism. In 1969, Trudeau was asked what type of socialism he supported. He replied: "*Labour Party socialist—or Cuban socialism or Chinese socialism—socialism from each according to his means.*" Trudeau's journal *Cite Libre* noted its opposition to American intervention in the Korean War: "*It is impossible to believe that the lightning war unleashed by the North Koreans and the subsequent reunification of the whole of Korea under a government, even communist, atheist or totalitarian, would have been able to produce as many collective injustices...as those which resulted from the military intervention by the United Nations.*" In 1952, Trudeau attended the Moscow International Economic Conference in 1952. He noted that "*For many people the Soviet Union is hell, and you don't put a foot in it without making a pact with the devil. This prejudice prevented many economists and businessmen from attending the (conference).*" Trudeau also remarked that "*In my effort to understand the USSR, I've always tried to explain the rigours of the regime away with the necessity of protecting the revolution from enemies without and within...I still believe that from the material point of view (and I don't say anything about spiritual needs) your system can be excellent for countries such as yours...and I add that in your country I never saw opulence displayed which was an insult to a great many people like I have often seen in countries on the other side of the Iron Curtain.*" In 1971, Trudeau noted on a visit to the USSR that "*We have a great deal to learn from the Soviet Union...a country from which we have a great deal to benefit.*"⁵¹

Trudeau expanded Canada's trade relations with Cuba. In 1976, the Trudeau government provided Castro's Cuba with a \$4 million grant and a loan for \$10 million.⁵² He also expressed political solidarity with the Cuban communists. In 1973, Trudeau visited Cuba and exhorted "*Viva Castro!*"⁵³ Canadian airports were even utilized by Cuban aircraft transporting Castro's soldiers to Africa. Trudeau commented on Cuban troop and air force use of Gander International Airport: "*I cannot say if it is a fact or not.*" Two flights in January 1976 carried at least 54 Cuban soldiers. These flights were permitted to land at Gander Airport in the province of Newfoundland.⁵⁴

⁵¹ Irbe, George. "Tribute to Trudeau" October 8, 2000 Accessed From: <http://www.interlog.com/~girbe/Trudeau.html>

⁵² Irbe, George. "Tribute to Trudeau" October 8, 2000 Accessed From: <http://www.interlog.com/~girbe/Trudeau.html>

⁵³ Glazov, Jamie. "Trudeau and his Communist Friends" *Frontpagemag* October 11, 2000 Accessed From: <http://archive.frontpagemag.com/readArticle.aspx?ARTID=22480>

⁵⁴ "Cuba Advised on Use of Canadian Airbase" *The Bryan Times* January 31, 1976 page 2.

Trudeau also sought to expand relations with a number of other communist powers. Trudeau sought to withdraw Canada from NATO and removed 50% of Ottawa's troops in Western Europe. He also praised Mao Tse-tung's brutal communist dictatorship in Red China. Trudeau also exported food to the socialist basket case of Tanzania. He also forged a close personal relationship with the Soviet Ambassador to Canada, Alexander Yakovlev.⁵⁵

It is quite possible that in the event of a Soviet invasion and occupation of Canada, Trudeau and his government would have served as a collaborationist regime. Trudeau himself was given to totalitarian tendencies. In 1964, Trudeau noted in a visit to Cuba that *"there were no elections in Cuba, but when you see mass rallies with Fidel Castro speaking for 90 minutes in 100 degree heat you wonder what is the need for elections."* In a visit to the Soviet Union in 1971, Trudeau noted that the United States posed a direct threat to Canada: *"Canada has found it important to diversify its channels of communication because of the overpowering presence of the United States, and that is reflected in the growing consciousness amongst Canadians of the danger to our national identity from a cultural, economic, and perhaps military point of view."* Trudeau also referred to Soviet dissidents as *"hooligans."* Despite the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979, Canada continued to export grain and other goods to the USSR. On trade missions to the USSR, Trudeau was overheard by Canadian businessmen as offering political advice to the Soviet leaders. In fact, Trudeau advised the Soviet rulers to ignore President Reagan and wait for his successor. Trudeau was also overheard by journalists as stating how governing Canada would be easier if things were managed *"the Cuban way."*⁵⁶ While Prime Minister, Trudeau even suppressed the voices of Canada's engagement of the Soviet Union. One such voice was the former Novosti official and KGB collaborator Yuri Bezmenov. Bezmenov was fired from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation by Prime Minister Trudeau after complaints lodged by Soviet Ambassador Yakovlev.⁵⁷

Since the 1960s and 1970s, Canadian business interests and the Left also promoted trade with the USSR and its allies. This was a continuation of the policy by the Canadian government to engage in expanded trade relations with the Soviets. The Soviets and their allies had the following goals in mind in its trade relationship with Canada:

- 1) To acquire high technology items for Soviet industries and the military.
- 2) To garner hard currency from the dumping of subsidized, Soviet-made goods into Canada.
- 3) To gain political influence through the greed and pro-free trade elements within Canadian big business. These multinational companies would then exert heavy political pressure on Canadian governments to further liberalize export controls and tariffs on imported goods.
- 4) To use powerful, avaricious business interests to convey the message that the Soviet threat was illusory and that the Cold War was waning.

Soviet economic intentions towards Canada was revealed by Soviet Novosti/KGB defector Yuri Bezmenov. Bezmenov noted during a lecture that free trade with the communist world would be used during Stage One of the Demoralization Process to ultimately soften up the

⁵⁵Glazov, Jamie. "Trudeau and his Communist Friends" *Frontpagemag* October 11, 2000
Accessed From: <http://archive.frontpagemag.com/readArticle.aspx?ARTID=22480>

⁵⁶Plamondon, Bob. *The Truth about Trudeau* (eBookIt.com 2014)

⁵⁷"Interview with Yuri Bezmenov: Part One" Accessed From:
<http://uselessdissident.blogspot.com/2008/11/interview-with-yuri-bezmenov.html>

non-communist world for conquest by the Soviets and their allies. This Demoralization Process would serve as a Preparatory Period for 10 to 30 years. Such a strategy was directed against Canadian industries. Bezmenov noted that *"Internationally, the demoralization process concerns mainly with relations with other extensions of the subverter's regime...Forcing the West into unequal, beneficial only to the subverter deals (with idealized, if, preferential trade status 'deal,' sea-fishing 'deals.' etc). Dumping policies (sale of 'Lada cars in Canada half-price of its replica - Fiat-12811'). There are about 20 Soviet-owned companies in Canada, such as Tractorexport Ltd. in Toronto; Emec Trading Ltd. in Vancouver; Socan aircraft in Calgary, churning yearly 7 digit profits. The goal is double-barreled: to undermine similar Canadian and US businesses and to consolidate huge 'liquid' assets to subsidize other forms of subversion in the target area."*⁵⁸

The Soviets sought to penetrate Canadian markets with exports of their inexpensive and subsidized goods. Humber Bridge Motors sold Soviet made Ladas and its owner stated that the Lada was a *"very good basic transportation, not high-tech, that almost anyone can look after."* Marks noted that *"By selling the cars in Canada, Lada officials are attempting a strategy that worked for Hyundai a few years ago: grab a share of the highly profitable, seventh-largest auto market in the world, modify the car to meet North American standards and then go for the big money in the United States."* Shaun Thimm, Vice President of Finance at Lada-Canada noted that the Lada Samara model was *"more like a sporty American car."* The Satra Corporation Vice President John Chambers crowed the Lada *"will be satisfactory in both quality and quantity for the U.S. market."* As of 1987, Canada had about 65 Lada dealers.⁵⁹ Starting in 1979, the Soviets sold Ladas in the Canadian market. By the early 1980s, Lada sales peaked at 14,000. Lada sales to Canada dropped to less than 3,000 in 1984.⁶⁰

Elements of the Canadian left also supported economic engagement with the Soviets. NDP leader Edward Broadbent traveled to the USSR. They were *"invited"* by the USA and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Broadbent stated that he planned *"to meet Soviet officials to discuss family reunification, bilateral trade, cultural exchanges and disarmament."*⁶¹

Canada also supplied the USSR with machinery and goods vital to their strategic industries and military. Canadian officials under the Trudeau and Mulroney Administrations noted that the Soviet Union was already Canada's biggest grain customer. Canada exported \$2 billion worth of goods to the USSR in 1983. Grain sales dominated Canadian exports to the USSR.⁶² Reportedly, American and Canadian shipments of grain were diverted by the Soviets for use by the Red Army. Soviet General Yevdokin Maltsev noted that *"The Red Army cannot be strong without great state reserves of wheat because without this the army cannot be moved about freely nor trained as it should be. Without this one cannot maintain the workers who work*

⁵⁸ "Stages of Subversion" Notes from the lecture by Mr. Thomas Schuman at the News Word International correspondent's seminar Feb. 22-24, 1979 Accessed From:

<http://www.tparents.org/Library/Unification/Talks/Schuman/Schuman-Subvert.htm>

⁵⁹ Marks, Marilyn. "Soviet-made Lada begins North American drive in Canada" *St. Petersburg Times (Florida)* October 25, 1987 page 11.

⁶⁰ Tinsley, Elisa. "U.S. the next market for the Lada? Da!" *Advertising Age* February 24, 1986 page 63.

⁶¹ "Canadian politician in Moscow" *TASS* August 3, 1985

⁶² Axebank, Albert. "Canadian hopes high for Gorbachev era" *The Financial Post* March 23, 1985 page 14.

for the army.” It is significant that much of the Soviet grain consumed by the Red Army were imported from the United States and Canada.⁶³

Albertan oil and gas companies engaged in successful forays into the Soviet market, backed by an aggressive provincial sales push.⁶⁴ In 1988, the USSR purchased approximately 31 million rubles worth of “*machinery and equipment used for drilling, production, and geological exploration*” from Canada.⁶⁵

By the late 1980s, Canadian multinational corporations and their Conservative political sponsors created lobbies to push for increased trade with the Soviets. Such lobbies also indirectly aided Moscow’s efforts to influence and manipulate Canadian Conservative circles. During Prime Minister Brian Mulroney’s November 1989 visit to Moscow, 200 businessmen representing 129 Canadian firms accompanied him. *Izvestia* estimated that trade agreements concluded during this visit totaled \$1 billion. A Canada-USSR Business Council was set up during Mulroney’s visit to promote trade with Soviet state economic agencies and enterprises. About 30 Canadian companies and 40 Soviet enterprises and agencies were founding members of the Council. Canadian member firms of the Council included Lavalin International Inc., Montreal, and Canadian Foremost Ltd. and Canadian Fracmaster Ltd.⁶⁶ Other corporate members of the Canada-USSR Business Council McDonald’s-Canada, Magna International, and Olympia & York Developments Inc.⁶⁷ Canadian firms such as Abitibi-Price, Growling Strathy & Henderson, Noranda Forest, and Northern Telecom also joined the Canada-USSR Business Council.⁶⁸ According to SVR/KGB defector Sergei Tretayakov, the Canada-USSR Business Council was “*a group that had been formed specifically to help the Soviets convert their military factories.*”⁶⁹ These converted factories were then supposed to produce goods to be sold for hard currency, which then could be used to purchase militarily useful technologies from Western multinationals.

After the “*collapse*” of the Soviet Union in late 1991, many in the West (including Canada) believed that the new Russian Federation would enter the family of nations. However, Russia under Yeltsin and Putin continued to align themselves against American and NATO interests. Russian espionage continued against Canada, while the invasion plans of Moscow and Beijing continued unabated, as revealed by GRU Colonel Lunev. Annual trade between Canada and the Russian Federation totaled \$3 billion as of 2012.⁷⁰

After Putin intervened in Ukraine, the government of Prime Minister Stephen Harper imposed limited sanctions against Russia as an assertive first step. In this case, the Conservatives took a principled stand against Russia and the Canadian big business interests which profited

⁶³ *Strategic Review*, Volume 3, Issue 4 1975 page 71.

⁶⁴ Axebank, Albert. “Canadian hopes high for Gorbachev era” *The Financial Post* March 23, 1985 page 14.

⁶⁵ “Canadians aggressive in Soviet deals” *Oil & Gas Journal* December 11, 1989 page 22.

⁶⁶ “Canadians aggressive in Soviet deals” *Oil & Gas Journal* December 11, 1989 page 22.

⁶⁷ Molot, Maureen Appel and Hampson, Fen Osler. *Canada Among Nations 1989* (McGill-Queen's Press 1990) page 72.

⁶⁸ Goldenberg, Susan. *Global Pursuit* (McGraw-Hill Ryerson, Limited 1993) page 194.

⁶⁹ Earley, Pete. *Comrade J* (Penguin, 2008) page 101.

⁷⁰ Ligaya, Armina. “Pain caused by sanctions on Russia for ‘greater national interest,’ Stephen Harper tells Canadian businesses” *Financial Post* March 24, 2014 Accessed From: <http://business.financialpost.com/news/economy/russia-stephen-harper-business>

from trade deals with Moscow. In 2014, Prime Minister Harper noted in respect to sanctions on Putin's Russia that the Canadian government would not *"not shape our foreign policy to commercial interests...Business people have to be aware there may be risks to them, and the government will take those risks because at those points in time the government's foreign and security policy priorities become paramount."*⁷¹ In 2014, Harper also admitted: *"We don't like seeing any disruption to investment or markets or trade, but looking at it from the point of view of the greater national interest, an occupation of one country of another has serious long-term implications."*⁷²

Money-hungry Canadian big business interests took another view. Robert Fotheringham, the Chairman of the Toronto chapter of the Canada Eurasia Russia Business Association, noted that *"Russians are our friends. It's Cold War thinking to automatically think the Russians are bad and we should automatically oppose them...When a friend does something that you are not happy about, you talk to them, you have a dialogue."*⁷³ A spokeswoman from the Canadian gold mining firm Kinross noted that *"A number of major Canadian companies have investments in Russia, and these companies have thousands of Canadian employees and shareholders — including pensioners — who deserve a measured and thoughtful response from government on this issue."*⁷⁴

Successive Conservative and Liberal governments also continued trade relations with the communist dictatorship of Fidel Castro of Cuba. On the issue of trade with Cuba, both the Canadian left and right (Conservatives) were in agreement. The motivations were stated succinctly by columnist Eric Margolis. He noted that: *"We're helping Castro hang on...Every dollar spent in Cuba by Canadian tourists helps keep Fidel Castro and his communists in power."* Margolis also remarked that the Progressive Conservative and Liberal Party's appeasement of Castro was based on the deference to the concept of *"business for a few Canadian exporters. Because aiding Senor Castro pleases the NDP, left-wing labor unions and church groups. And, perhaps, it's a feeble way of showing some independence from the often overbearing Americans."*⁷⁵

Such economic collaboration began under the government of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker. In December 1960 a Cuban delegation headed by Cuban Minister of Economics Regino Boti visited Canada to increase trade. Canadian Minister of Trade George Hees noted

⁷¹ Chase, Steven and McCarthy, Shawn. "Harper warns of 'pain' from sanctions on Russia" *The Globe and Mail* March 25, 2014 Accessed From: <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/international-business/harper-warns-of-pain-from-sanctions-on-russia/article17674826/>

⁷² Ligaya, Armina. "Pain caused by sanctions on Russia for 'greater national interest,' Stephen Harper tells Canadian businesses" *Financial Post* March 24, 2014 Accessed From: <http://business.financialpost.com/news/economy/russia-stephen-harper-business>

⁷³ Gray, Jeff and Younglai, Rachele. "Canadian firms with ties to Russia urge Ottawa to limit sanctions" *The Globe and Mail* March 19, 2014 Accessed From: <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/international-business/european-business/canadian-firms-with-ties-to-russia-urge-ottawa-to-limit-sanctions/article17579127/>

⁷⁴ Ligaya, Armina. "Pain caused by sanctions on Russia for 'greater national interest,' Stephen Harper tells Canadian businesses" *Financial Post* March 24, 2014 Accessed From: <http://business.financialpost.com/news/economy/russia-stephen-harper-business>

⁷⁵ Kirk, John M. and McKenna, Peter. *Canada-Cuba Relations: The Other Good Neighbor Policy* (University Press of Florida, 1997) page 131.

that the Cubans “*are wonderful customers. You can’t do business with better businessmen anywhere.*” Boti reported that Canadian companies and Canadian subsidiaries of American corporations were willing to conduct business with Cuba. Products to be exported to Cuba included spare parts, caustic soda, tractors, and parts for sugar mills.⁷⁶ Some of the Canadian exports to Cuba were diverted to the Soviets. During the 1960s, Canada sold \$40 million of wheat to the USSR and then delivered it directly to Cuba.⁷⁷

Somewhat surprisingly, trade between Canada and Cuba increased under the Conservative government of Prime Minister Mulroney. In 1985, Canadian exports to Cuba totaled \$330 million. Cuban exports to Canada totaled \$44 million in 1985.⁷⁸ Canada exported \$179 million worth of goods to Cuba. In 1986, Canadian exports to Cuba totaled \$348 million. Canadian exports to Cuba included industrial chemicals, lumber, wheat, wheat flour, copper bars, and paper products.

Ruiz reported that “*after the Conservatives came to power in 1984, Canadian sales to Cuba continued to grow, but development assistance plunged.*” Under Trudeau, Canada provided \$10 million a year in grants to Cuba. In 1986, Canada provided \$410,000 in developmental loans to Cuba.⁷⁹

Starting in the 1960s, the Cubans established a series of front companies in Canada as a tool to circumvent the American embargo. One of the many success stories of Cuban intelligence (DGI) operated front companies involved the DGI agent Manuel de Buenza. De Buenza headed a Cuban front company in Canada which employed 50 Canadians and engaged in business that earned Cuba \$20 million.⁸⁰

It was reported that Cuba billed itself to Canadian businessmen as an information technology (IT) outsourcing hub. Luis Marin, general manager of Avante, the marketing arm of the Cuban Ministry of Information Technology, and Communications observed “*We’ve been investing in this sector for the last 14 years and we now have highly skilled IT workers at every level...IT doesn’t require a lot of investment...except in human resources.*” The Cuba firms Centresoft Corporation and CIMEX partnered with the Canadian companies Sentai Software Corporation and Indcom Trading Company and created an international software consortium called CubaSoft Solutions Inc. CubaSoft recruited Cuban IT workers on projects for the Canadian companies. Raciél Proenza, the economic counselor with the Cuban Embassy in Canada noted that “*IT is among the main investment opportunities in Cuba for Canadian companies right now...It’s a high-priority sector because it also contributes to the development of our country.*” One Canadian insider noted that “*These people (Cuban IT engineers) are very well educated and offer an outsourcing option that I think we need to take a look at. I can go down there and say I want this done, heres the project and heres what well pay.*” One Canadian IT consultant stated that “*If they (the Cubans) can bring their people up to speed in terms of*

⁷⁶ “Cuba Seeks to Step Up Buying From Canada To Offset U.S. Embargo” Wall Street Journal December 12, 1960 page 26.

⁷⁷ Bethel, Paul D. The Losers (Arlington House 1970)

⁷⁸ Kirk, John M. and McKenna, Peter. Canada-Cuba Relations: The Other Good Neighbor Policy (University Press of Florida, 1997) pages 137-139.

⁷⁹ Ruiz, Wilson. “Exports to Cuba seen continuing strong growth” The Globe and Mail (Canada) January 26, 1988

⁸⁰ Welau, Maria C. “Fidel Castro Inc.” August 2005 Accessed From:
<http://www.lanuevacuba.com/archivo/maria-werlau-4.htm>

international standards and regulations, they will be a serious contender in software outsourcing in the years to come. What I see is really encouraging, and we would be remiss not to take a look at what they are doing there."⁸¹

An especially attractive quality of Cuba as an investment and production platform was its cheap, controlled labor force. One report noted that *"For the past half century Cuban workers have been subjected to an oppressive system which violates the most elemental working class rights. The state controls labor employment and salaries. There is only one labor union and is controlled by the state. Strikes and collective bargaining are prohibited. All major enterprises in Cuba are owned by the government and the ruling military elite manage over 60% of the country's key economic activities, particularly in the tourist and mining industries. This militarized social and economic environment oversees Cuba's 'workers' paradise.'"*

The report also noted that *"workers in Cuba are at the mercy of the State. The Cuban government denies workers the right to negotiate with corporations. In the specific case of joint ventures, the contract arrangement between the State and the foreign company establishes the pay rate for each employee. The salary is determined by the average pay rate of similar positions in the region. Although the foreign investor in the joint venture agrees to pay salaries in dollars or Euros for the services, it does not have authority to directly employ or pay the Cuban laborer. Instead it must sub-contract the service from a state controlled employment agency. This agency pays the worker in Cuban pesos, pocketing a major portion of the foreign payments."*⁸²

It was no small wonder that former high level Cuban intelligence officer Delfin Fernandez observed that *"Cuba's people have been enslaved as cheap labor for foreign businessmen."*⁸³

Sometimes Canadian multinational companies retained American lobbyists and think tanks to neutralize the embargo or circumvent US claims on nationalized property in Cuba. Reportedly, the Canadian multinational corporation Sherritt International quietly lobbied the American government to forestall any legal action against that company using stolen US property in Cuba for its refining and mining operations. Legal documents noted that Sherritt *"has given money to a former State Department employee, Phil Peters, to advance its interests. The money to Peters goes through contributions to the Lexington Institute, where Peters is a Vice-President. Because the Lexington Institute is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit, there is no public record of Sherritt's funding. This has allowed Peters to advise and direct the Cuba Working Group (a Congressional anti-embargo cabal) in ways beneficial to Sherritt while presenting himself to the Group as an objective think-tank scholar with a specialization in Cuba."*⁸⁴

Under the Conservative government of Harper, Cuba-Canada trade continued its steady increase. In April 2015, Prime Minister Harper met with Raul Castro about expanded trade with communist Cuba. Harper noted that *"I have become convinced that a different approach is appropriate at this point in time... We're at the point where an engagement is more likely to lead*

⁸¹ Pye, David. "Cuba fast becomes a hotbed for IT outsourcing" December 8, 2005 Accessed From: http://www.offshoringtimes.com/Pages/2005/offshore_news331.html

⁸² "How Castro Exploits Cuban Workers" Capitol Hill Cubans November 27, 2012 Accessed From: <http://www.capitolhillcubans.com/2012/11/how-castro-exploits-cuban-workers.html>

⁸³ Corral, Oscar. "The Dirt on Castro" Miami Herald March 23, 2006

⁸⁴ Glazov, Jamie. "Lobby Against the Cuban Embargo -- for Fun and Profit" [Frontpagemag.com](http://frontpagemag.com) April 28, 2008 Accessed From: <http://archive.frontpagemag.com/readArticle.aspx?ARTID=30751>

us to where we want to go than continued isolation."⁸⁵ In 2008, two way trade between Cuba and Canada totaled \$1.66 billion. Multinational Canadian companies which traded with Cuba included Sheritt International, Pizza Nova, and Labatt.⁸⁶ In 2014, Canada exported \$448-million worth of goods to Cuba, while importing \$562-million.⁸⁷

Canada also opened trade ties with the Red Nazis of East Germany. In 1985, East Germany sold Canada \$11.5 million worth of goods, while Canada shipped \$106 million worth of goods to the East Berlin regime.⁸⁸ In 1984, Canada exported \$183 million worth of goods primarily wheat and barley to East Germany, while East Berlin shipped \$31 million worth of mostly manufactured goods to Canada.⁸⁹

The Mulroney government also opened diplomatic relations with East Germany. Consequently, this led to the establishment of an East German Embassy in Ottawa in December 1987. The East German Foreign Intelligence (HVA) agents were stationed at the Embassy. These agents were first dispatched to Canada in May 1987. The HVA viewed Canadian companies as suppliers of high technology items, processes, and patents.⁹⁰

Sometimes prison slave labor was involved in Canada's economic relations with the communist world. It was reported that between 1985 and 1989, Romanian slave laborers were used to build two Canadian Candu nuclear power plants. One report noted that the Romanians' *"heads were shaved and they were forced to live in primitive, unheated barracks."* The government of Prime Minister Mulroney never confronted the Romanians about this issue. The Canadian government claimed they had no information on the use of Romanian slave labor on the Candu project. Reportedly, the slave laborers *"were moved to sheet-metal barracks, with neither electric lighting nor heat, and cold running water provided only twice a week."* The Romanian army rounded up factory workers to build the nuclear power plants and if they refused, they were charged with *"parasitism."* The Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd supervised the Romanian power plant construction.⁹¹

Canada also maintained trade relations with other communist countries. Some of these economic partnerships were minimal (North Korea and Albania). Other trade relationships were relatively substantial (Sandinista Nicaragua). The Reagan Administration assured Canadian

⁸⁵ McKenna, Barrie. "Harper embraces warmer relations with Cuba at Americas summit" The Globe and Mail April 12, 2015 Accessed From: <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/harper-says-he-had-good-and-long-discussion-with-castro-at-americas-summit/article23890311/>

⁸⁶ Ritter, Arch. "Wikileaks on Canadian Relations with Cuba" January 16, 2012 Accessed From: <http://thecubaneconomy.com/articles/2012/01/wikileaks-on-canadian-relations-with-cuba/>

⁸⁷ McKenna, Barrie. "Harper embraces warmer relations with Cuba at Americas summit" The Globe and Mail April 12, 2015 Accessed From: <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/harper-says-he-had-good-and-long-discussion-with-castro-at-americas-summit/article23890311/>

⁸⁸ Best, Patrick. "Slow Progress being Made Toward Setting Up An East German Embassy" Ottawa Citizen February 26, 1986 page 17.

⁸⁹ "East Germany to Establish Embassy" Ottawa Citizen February 13, 1986 page 4.

⁹⁰ Helmut Muller-Enbergs. "Canada as the Target of GDR Espionage" University of Southern Denmark Accessed From: <http://journals.hil.unb.ca/index.php/JCS/article/view/15232/19942>

⁹¹ Todd, Dave. "Forced labor used in Romanian Candu" The Toronto Star December 30, 1989 page A13.

Foreign Minister Joe Clark that Canadian subsidiaries of US multinationals were allowed to conduct business with Nicaragua.⁹² In effect, the Reagan Administration undermined its embargo against the Sandinista communists in Nicaragua. Hence, its economic warfare projects were half-hearted at best.

With some exceptions, North Korean-Canadian trade was minimal. However, the Canadian goods that were exported to North Korea had a strategic value. North Korea imported over 1 million bushels of wheat from Canada between July 1966 and June 1967.⁹³ As of 1969, Canadian trade with North Korea was minuscule. Canadian exports to North Korea totaled \$253,000 in 1969 and consisted mostly of pig iron.⁹⁴ Pig iron can be used by the steel industry, which in turn could produce the metals needed for basic weapons. Wheat could always be diverted to stocks of the North Korean People's Army. Outside the Canadian Communist Party, North Korea also retained willing agents within elements of the criminal underground. In 1981, North Korea paid Canadian criminals \$500,000 to assassinate South Korean President Chun. The criminals never completed the mission and took the North Korean money.⁹⁵ Albania also maintained limited contacts with Canadian businesses. In 1982, Canada shipped \$100,000 worth of goods to Albania, including machine parts.⁹⁶

After the Chinese PLA intervention in the Korean War, Canada joined the United States in imposing a strict embargo on trade with Beijing. However, various Canadian subsidiaries of American multinational companies sought to export goods to Red China. In 1957, the Ford Motor Company in the United States prohibited its Canadian subsidiary to consider a Chinese order of 1,000 trucks. In 1958, the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. (Alcan), a Canadian corporation owned and controlled in the United States, refused to accept a \$1 million Chinese order because of the fear of possible violation of the US Foreign Assets Control Regulations.⁹⁷

However, by 1960, the Canadian Wheat Board began to export wheat to Red China. In 1960, Canada sold \$60 million worth of wheat to Red China. By the end of the 1960s, Canadian wheat exports to Red China rose to \$185 million per year. In 1968, Canada signaled its intent to reopen relations with China. The accession of the leftwing Liberal Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau sped this process up. In 1969, Trudeau secretly met with Red Chinese officials in Stockholm Sweden.⁹⁸

⁹² Fazlollah, Mark. "Nicaragua looks to Canada to ease pain of U.S. embargo" The Financial Post (Toronto, Canada) May 18, 1985 page 18.

⁹³ Area Handbook for North Korea (American University Foreign Area Studies 1969) pages 515-519.

⁹⁴ The Canada Year Book (Census and Statistics Office, 1971) page 1075.

⁹⁵ "Foreign Policy Goals" Defense Intelligence Agency October 1991 Accessed From: http://fas.org/irp/dia/product/knfms/knfms_chp3.html

⁹⁶ Kaufman, Michael T. "Canada Considers Setting Up Diplomatic Ties with Albania" New York Times November 28, 1982 page 22.

⁹⁷ Tung-Pi Chen. "Legal Aspects of Canadian Trade with the People's Republic of China" Accessed From: <http://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3404&context=lcp>

⁹⁸ Lieutenant-Commander Todd Bonnar. "Even Dief" Sold Wheat: An Assessment of Stephen Harper's China Policy" Canadian Forces College Accessed From: <http://www.cfc.forces.gc.ca/259/290/296/286/Bonnar.pdf>

In 1972, Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp visited Red China and conferred with Chou En-lai about two-way trade.⁹⁹ In 1973, the Trudeau government enacted the first Canadian-Chinese Trade Agreement and the subsequent extension of Most Favored Nation trade status. By 1980, Canadian-Chinese trade reached \$1 billion and in 1988, \$3.6 billion. In 1979, Trudeau also signed a Treaty of Canadian-Chinese Economic Cooperation with the Communist Party dictatorship of Deng Xiaoping.¹⁰⁰

Big business also partnered with the Chinese Communist Party to establish trade fronts to lobby the Canadian government on behalf of Beijing's economic interests. In 1978, top Canadian financial and engineering firms along with Red Chinese state-owned enterprises (CITIC) formed the Canada-China Business Council. Many Canadian multinational industrial and financial companies joined the Council, while known Chinese PLA fronts such as Huwaei became members of the Board of the Council.¹⁰¹ The Red Chinese also commenced efforts to exert influence over Canada through buyouts of various firms. Since the early 1980s, it was estimated that over 200 Canadian companies passed into Chinese influence or ownership. They included CITIC, Norinco, Husky Oil, Grand Adex Properties Inc, Merrill Lynch, Gordon Capital, Inc, Tai Foong International, CIBC, Ramada Hotels, China Vision, and Semi-Tech Corporation.¹⁰²

Despite the anti-communism of the Conservative government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, trade ties between China and Canada increased. Canada followed the American policy of treating Beijing as a strategic partner supposedly at odds with the Soviet Union. My book *Golitsyn Vindicated* clearly refutes this position. The Conservative establishment even endorsed the appeasement-minded policies of the leftwing Liberal government of Prime Minister Trudeau. Mulroney noted that *"I have indicated to the House, to the premier of China and the President of China the fact that the intention of this Government is to pursue the policy set out by my predecessor, Mr. Trudeau, with which I agree. We have honoured that in all circumstances."*¹⁰³

The Mulroney government also followed the internationalist-minded free trade ideology of modern Conservative politics. This resulted in the continuation and increase in trade relations between Ottawa and Beijing. In 1985, two-way Canada-China trade totaled \$2 billion.¹⁰⁴ Sometimes, this trade entered the strategic realm of potentially aiding Beijing's war machine. In July 1985, President Li Xiannian and Vice President Li Peng visited Canada and met with Prime

⁹⁹ Government of Canada. "Canada-China Diplomatic Relations" Accessed From: http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/china-chine/bilateral_relations_bilaterales/diplomatic_relations_diplomatiques.aspx?lang=eng&menu_id=15&menu=L

¹⁰⁰ Lieutenant-Commander Todd Bonnar. "Even Dief" Sold Wheat: An Assessment of Stephen Harper's China Policy" Canadian Forces College Accessed From: <http://www.cfc.forces.gc.ca/259/290/296/286/Bonnar.pdf>

¹⁰¹ "Canada-China Business Council Board of Directors" Accessed From: <http://www.ccbc.com/about/board-of-directors/> AND "Canada-China Business Council Founding Members" Accessed From: <http://www.ccbc.com/about/founding-members/>

¹⁰² "Chinese Intelligence Services and Triads Financial Links in Canada" RCMP-CSIS Joint Review Committee June 24, 1997 Accessed From: <http://www.primetimecrime.com/Articles/RobertRead/Sidewinder%20page%201.htm> AND <http://www.primetimecrime.com/Articles/RobertRead/Sidewinder%20page%202.htm>

¹⁰³ Evans, Paul. *Engaging China* (University of Toronto Press, 2014) pages 33-34.

¹⁰⁴ Evans, Paul. *Engaging China* (University of Toronto Press, 2014) pages 33-34.

Minister Mulroney. President Li note that Canada was “*a trustworthy partner in economic and geopolitical terms*” with “*a record of generosity and cooperation in using its comparative wealth.*” In 1985, Mulroney extended a \$2 billion credit to Red China and doubled the Canadian aid program to Beijing.¹⁰⁵

Similar to the Americans, the trade relations between Canada and China were never permanently interrupted by the massacres at Tiananmen Square and Beijing’s other massive human rights violations. In August 1989, Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark noted that “*we have seen elsewhere in the socialist world that the modernization of these societies can serve to advance political change...(there is) no gain to cause of reform in China to be had from a policy which is ‘anti-China’ A poorer and more isolated China is not in the broad interest of the Chinese people.*”¹⁰⁶

In 1994, the Liberal government of Prime Minister Jean Chretien continued the pro-engagement policy with Beijing. Officials from Canadian economic and trade promotion authorities visited Red China in 1994 and 1996 to pursue investment and trade opportunities. One Canadian trade mission during Chretien’s tenure as Prime Minister was comprised of 350 corporate executives. China threatened the Canadians with a loss of trade opportunities if Ottawa complained too loudly of communist repression and human rights violations.¹⁰⁷ In February 2001, Prime Minister Chretien was escorted by 600 corporate executives on a trade mission to Red China.¹⁰⁸ The export of strategic goods to China continued under the Chretien government. In November 1996, Canada agreed to supply Red China with two nuclear reactors.¹⁰⁹

Liberal Prime Minister Paul Martin continued Chretien’s China policies. Chinese communist dictator Hu Jintao visited Canada in 2005 and met with Prime Minister Martin. Canada was proclaimed “*China’s best friend in the world,*” while Ottawa and Beijing announced the development of a “*strategic partnership.*”¹¹⁰

With the advent of the Conservative government of Stephen Harper, new hopes arose for a reassessment of the China-Canada relationship. Harper and other Conservatives unequivocally criticized the massive human rights violations, product dumping, and security threat of China. Harper even enacted tariffs on dumped Chinese goods such as steel. Harper noted that “*I think Canadians want us to promote our trade relations worldwide. We do that. But I don’t think Canadians want us to sell out important Canadian values of belief in democracy, freedom and*

¹⁰⁵ Evans, Paul. *Engaging China* (University of Toronto Press, 2014) pages 33-34.

¹⁰⁶ Evans, Paul. *Engaging China* (University of Toronto Press, 2014) page 40.

¹⁰⁷ Lieutenant-Commander Todd Bonnar. “Even Dief Sold Wheat: An Assessment of Stephen Harper’s China Policy” Canadian Forces College Accessed From: <http://www.cfc.forces.gc.ca/259/290/296/286/Bonnar.pdf>

¹⁰⁸ “A chronology of Canada-China relations” *The Globe and Mail* August 23, 2012 Accessed From: <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/a-chronology-of-canada-china-relations/article4294370/>

¹⁰⁹ “A chronology of Canada-China relations” *The Globe and Mail* August 23, 2012 Accessed From: <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/a-chronology-of-canada-china-relations/article4294370/>

¹¹⁰ Lieutenant-Commander Todd Bonnar. “Even Dief Sold Wheat: An Assessment of Stephen Harper’s China Policy” Canadian Forces College Accessed From: <http://www.cfc.forces.gc.ca/259/290/296/286/Bonnar.pdf>

human rights—they don't want us to sell that out to the almighty dollar.”¹¹¹ Under Harper, the Conservative Party platform asserted that *“too often, Liberal foreign policy has compromised democratic principles to appease dictators, sometimes for the sake of narrow business interests.”*¹¹²

However, as a believer in free trade, Harper never advocated even a phased cutoff of trade with Beijing. The Conservatives were also pressured by Canadian big business to retain the trade ties between Ottawa and Beijing. In 2007, Canadian exports to China totaled \$9.3 billion and was comprised of goods such as potash, metals, and chemicals.¹¹³ Chinese exports to Canada in 2007 totaled \$38.3 billion.¹¹⁴

Both major political parties also received campaign contributions from pro-Beijing businessmen. Such *“legalized bribery”* had the effect of hijacking Canadian economic and national security policies in the name of short-sighted greed. In 1994, Merrill Lynch Canada gave the Liberal party \$20,432.94. Between 1991 and 1994, Husky Oil, which is owned by the pro-Beijing businessman Li Ka-Shing, contributed over \$100,000 to the Liberal and Conservative Parties.¹¹⁵

Another legacy of the Trudeau-Mulroney-Chretien appeasement of Beijing was the intensive Chinese espionage net against Canada. The situation deteriorated so badly that the Canadian government launched an intelligence investigation spearheaded by the Canadian Security and Intelligence Service (CSIS). It issued the infamous Sidewinder Report in 1997, which was then leaked to the open media. The Sidewinder Report noted that *“The Chinese government also takes advantage of growing business ties between China and Canada to provide cover for intelligence activities. For example, a company owned by a Chinese-Canadian sponsored what was ostensibly a Chinese business delegation to come to Canada. In reality, the ‘delegation’ was comprised of Ministry of State Security officials travelling to Canada to conduct an intelligence operation. Another delegation that travelled to Canada under the cover of representing a Chinese company was actually composed of officers from a sensitive sector of the People’s Liberation Army, who were attempting to make arrangements to purchase secure communications technology for military purposes...The ChIS do not hesitate to expend great energy on pursuing their activities. They have established companies on Canadian soil solely*

¹¹¹ Lieutenant-Commander Todd Bonnar. “Even Dief Sold Wheat: An Assessment of Stephen Harper’s China Policy” Canadian Forces College Accessed From: <http://www.cfc.forces.gc.ca/259/290/296/286/Bonnar.pdf>

¹¹² Chase, Steven. “Welcome Chinese investors, Chamber urges” *The Globe and Mail* September 13, 2006 Accessed From: <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/welcome-chinese-investors-chamber-urges/article968505/>

¹¹³ Lieutenant-Commander Todd Bonnar. “Even Dief Sold Wheat: An Assessment of Stephen Harper’s China Policy” Canadian Forces College Accessed From: <http://www.cfc.forces.gc.ca/259/290/296/286/Bonnar.pdf>

¹¹⁴ “A chronology of Canada-China relations” *The Globe and Mail* August 23, 2012 Accessed From: <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/a-chronology-of-canada-china-relations/article4294370/>

¹¹⁵ “Chinese Intelligence Services and Triads Financial Links in Canada” RCMP-CSIS Joint Review Committee June 24, 1997 Accessed From: <http://www.primetimecrime.com/Articles/RobertRead/Sidewinder%20page%201.htm> AND <http://www.primetimecrime.com/Articles/RobertRead/Sidewinder%20page%202.htm>

for traditional and economic espionage purposes. These companies are used as cover for ChIS agents to help gain them an entree into Canadian business circles. These front companies have been observed to have contacts with the triads in Canada.”¹¹⁶ As we will learn, the Chinese economic/intelligence penetration of Canada continued under the Harper government.

Harper and his government quickly backtracked onto a pro-engagement policy with Red China. In early December 2009, Harper visited Beijing and met with Communist officials.¹¹⁷ In May 2009, Foreign Minister Lawrence Cannon stated that Canadians must recognize China has “made progress” on human rights.¹¹⁸ In February 2012, Harper noted on a visit to Red China that “China has shown the world how to make poor people rich, through frugality and diligence, and of course, the application of market economics... The world is a better place for a China that favours free trade over protectionism, for a China whose people will value social and political progress as much as its economic growth.”¹¹⁹ Harper proclaimed a policy of “a strategic partnership based on respect and admiration” in a meeting with Red Chinese Premier Wen Jibao.¹²⁰

The Harper government also approved transactions which pawned off sections of Canada’s strategic economic sectors to the Red Chinese. In 2012, Harper approved the sale of the oil sands company Nexen to the Red Chinese state-owned enterprise CNOOC. In 2014, Harper signed an investment treaty with Red China that was in effect for 31 years. Red Chinese corporations were allowed to sue provincial, municipal, and Federal governments as a tool for rescinding regulations which Beijing disapproved of.¹²¹ Nikiforuk noted that the Canada-China Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Act (FIPPA) that “the deal ‘allows Chinese companies to sue Canada outside of Canadian courts. Remarkably, the lawsuits can proceed behind closed doors. This shift to secrecy reverses a longstanding policy of the Canadian government.’ ...Appallingly, the treaty would give Sinopec, one of the big Chinese backers of the Northern Gateway pipeline, the right to sue the government of British Columbia if it blocks the project. Sinopec could also demand that only Chinese labour and materials be used on the pipeline. Moreover the treaty gives Chinese state owned companies ‘the right to full protection and security from public opposition.’”¹²²

¹¹⁶ “Chinese Intelligence Services and Triads Financial Links in Canada” RCMP-CSIS Joint Review Committee June 24, 1997 Accessed From:

<http://www.primetimecrime.com/Articles/RobertRead/Sidewinder%20page%201.htm> AND <http://www.primetimecrime.com/Articles/RobertRead/Sidewinder%20page%202.htm>

¹¹⁷ Lieutenant-Commander Todd Bonnar. “Even Dief’ Sold Wheat: An Assessment of Stephen Harper’s China Policy” Canadian Forces College Accessed From:

<http://www.cfc.forces.gc.ca/259/290/296/286/Bonnar.pdf>

¹¹⁸ “A chronology of Canada-China relations” *The Globe and Mail* August 23, 2012 Accessed From: <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/a-chronology-of-canada-china-relations/article4294370/>

¹¹⁹ Evans, Paul. *Engaging China* (University of Toronto Press, 2014) page 73.

¹²⁰ Evans, Paul. *Engaging China* (University of Toronto Press, 2014) page 74.

¹²¹ Finn, Ed. *Canada after Harper* (James Lorimer & Company 2015) pages 74-75.

¹²² Nikiforuk, Andrew. “Chairman Harper and the Chinese Sell-Out” *The Tyee* October 12, 2012 Accessed From: <http://thetyee.ca/Opinion/2012/10/11/Chairman-Harper/> AND Davies, Don. “Counterpoint: Even the Tories don’t understand FIPPA” *Financial Post* November 20, 2012

Evans wrote that “*the approval of both the Nexen sale and the FIPPA by the Harper government produced internal criticism within caucus, the Cabinet, and the Conservative base, as well as in the wider public.*” Conservative MPs such as Harold Albrecht, Russ Hiebert, LaVar Payne, and James Bezan all broke with the Harper government over its China policy.¹²³

Laudably, there were other Conservatives who dissented from the establishment’s appeasement of China. Former veteran Canadian diplomat Brian McAdam stated that “*I think politicians have to take off rose-coloured glasses and realize what China is all about...The Canadian government thinks it has to pander to China’s needs and to align its foreign policy towards China. This is foolhardy.*”¹²⁴ McAdam also asserted that “*China is really using Canada almost as a colony...getting raw materials from us and selling them back to us in finished products ranging from furniture and clothes to plastics and high-tech equipment.*”¹²⁵ Former Canadian Conservative MP David Kilgour noted that “*To the best of my knowledge, Jean Chretien and Paul Martin as prime ministers did not raise these values effectively with leaders in Beijing. Stephen Harper, after indicating that Canadian values would not be sacrificed to the ‘almighty dollar’ in dealings with China, appears to have opted in recent months for the Chretien-Martin approach.*”¹²⁶

While Canada sided with the United States during the Vietnam War, it also allowed its territory to be utilized by Vietcong agents in their meetings and conferences with communists and antiwar leftwing agitators. In 1969, the Canadian Voice of Women hosted a meeting in Canada with Vietcong and North Vietnamese representatives.¹²⁷ The Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam was convened in Montreal Canada in November 1969. It hosted representatives of the CPUSA, the Communist Party of Canada, communist-aligned labor unions, the Chilean Communist Party, the New Democratic Party, North Vietnamese Minister of Culture Professor Hoang Minh Giam, SDS, various antiwar coalitions, officials of the (North) Vietnam Peace Federation, and the (North) Vietnam Trade Union Federation.¹²⁸ In February, 1971, the leadership of the pro-Hanoi Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) met with Vietcong representatives in Windsor, Canada.¹²⁹

Accessed From: <http://business.financialpost.com/fp-comment/counterpoint-even-the-tories-dont-understand-fippa>

¹²³ Evans, Paul. *Engaging China* (University of Toronto Press, 2014) page 79.

¹²⁴ “Former diplomat says West has ‘fantasy’ view of China” *Ottawa Citizen* September 8, 2008
Accessed From: <http://www.canada.com/ottawacitizen/news/story.html?id=9c707d65-47cf-4e78-9efe-f98216c3ecc6>

¹²⁵ “Former diplomat says West has ‘fantasy’ view of China” *Ottawa Citizen* September 8, 2008
Accessed From: <http://www.canada.com/ottawacitizen/news/story.html?id=9c707d65-47cf-4e78-9efe-f98216c3ecc6>

¹²⁶ Kilgour, Honorable David. “Canada-China Relations: Trade, Investment, and Human Rights” *Epoch Times* February 15, 2013 Accessed From: <http://www.theepochtimes.com/n3/4256-canada-china-relations-trade-investment-and-human-rights/>

¹²⁷ Rothrock, James. *Divided We Fall: How Disunity Leads to Defeat* () page 110.

¹²⁸ “Hemispheric Conference to End the War in Vietnam” Accessed From: http://keywiki.org/Hemispheric_Conference_to_End_the_War_in_Vietnam

¹²⁹ “John Kerry’s Trail of Treachery” *Frontpagemag* April 8, 2004 Accessed From: <http://archive.frontpagemag.com/readArticle.aspx?ARTID=13469>

Even after the North Vietnamese conquest of the Saigon regime, conferences between Hanoi's representatives and the American and Canadian Left continued. In May 1975, SDS hosted a meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia (Canada) between the Vietcong, North Vietnam, and 250 West Coast antiwar leftwing activists.¹³⁰

The activities of the North Vietnamese and their Canadian leftwing sympathizers increased in the closing days of the Indochina war. The North Vietnamese also established diplomatic relations with Canada in 1973. The Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada (AVPC) and labor union leader Michel Chartrand welcomed the Vietnamese Ambassador to Canada Tran Tuan Anh at Mirabel Airport. In January 1979, pro-Hanoi Vietnamese residents in Canada organized a party for Vietnamese New Year in Quebec. Among the attendees included an unnamed Secretary of the Vietnamese Embassy (either Luong Manh Tuan or Ho Xuan Dich).

However, Vietnam's interference in the internal affairs of Canada proved to be intolerable even for the pro-engagement Trudeau government. In March 1979, the Canadians expelled the Second Secretary of the Vietnamese Embassy in Ottawa Ho Xuan Dich. The Canadian authorities charged Ho as being *"an intelligence officer engaged in activities incompatible with his diplomatic status... (who) had been interfering in the affairs of the Vietnamese community in Canada by attempting to apply pressure designed to influence the ideology and loyalties of landed immigrants and Vietnamese residents in Canada."* In 1981, the Vietnamese Embassy closed for ostensibly economic reasons. However, Hanoi maintained front companies in Canada in an attempt to garner hard currency, goods, and influence. Vietnamese front companies in Canada included such firms as Vietimex Inc., Laser Express Inc., and Vinamedic Inc. Vo Quang Tu, the manager of Vietimex and Vinamedic, remarked that *"When a company does business, one doesn't occupy oneself with politics. We don't support communism or capitalism...I have commerce with Vietnam and if at the moment Vietnam is communist or capitalist, I don't care as long as we make profits."*¹³¹

The Conservatives under Harper were enthusiastic promoters of trade with communist-ruled Vietnam. Prime Minister Harper was also an ardent supporter of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), which included communist Vietnam as one of its signatories.¹³² However, anti-communist Conservatives presented bill in the Parliament which sought to commemorate the exodus of South Vietnamese refugees to Canada was sharply denounced by the Vietnamese Embassy in Ottawa and their Canadian supporters. A Vietnamese Embassy diplomat Viet Dung Vu noted that passage of the bill would *"have an adverse impact on the growing bilateral relations between Vietnam and Canada, as well as efforts devoted to broaden and deepen our ties, including trade and investment relations...It will send the wrong message to the public of Vietnam and the international community about Canada's goodwill toward our country."* The Canada-Vietnam Trade Council charged that *"The proposed bill not only would damage diplomatic relations with Vietnam, but also would have a strong, negative impact of further dividing an already terrorized and divided community...This in turn would have an adverse*

¹³⁰ Roger Canfield, PhD. "Peace Liberation Propaganda Vietnam" Accessed From: <http://americong.com/peace-liberation-propaganda-vietnam/>

¹³¹ Gendron, Gilbert The Vietcong Front in Quebec (Citizens for Foreign Aid Reform Incorporated, 1987)

¹³² Fekete, Jason. "'A future of participation over isolation': Harper praises vast Trans-Pacific Partnership trade deal" National Post October 5, 2015 Accessed From: <http://news.nationalpost.com/news/world/trans-pacific-partnership-deal-reached-official>

effect on trade and investment between Canada and Vietnam, given the important role of Vietnamese Canadians in supporting trade links.”¹³³ Much to the chagrin of Vietnam and its Canadian supporters, this bill was passed.

In the event of a Soviet invasion and occupation of Canada, it would also be possible if elements of the normally anti-communist collectivists of the neo-Nazi and fascist movements cooperated with forces loyal to Moscow. Ever since the collapse of the Axis Powers in 1945, fascists and Nazis joined anti-American forces in Argentina, the Soviet Union, the Viet Minh, and various Eastern European communist regimes. Despite core differences in philosophy, the neo-Nazis and communists agreed on issues related to Zionism, Israel, and their mutual hatred of capitalism and free governments. In fact, such anti-Jewish prejudices led elements of the Canadian neo-Nazi movement to link up with pro-Soviet dictatorships in the Middle East. Starting in the late 1980s, delegations of Nationalist Party of Canada members visited Qaddafi’s Libya in support of its anti-Jewish, anti-American, pro-Soviet socialist despotism. Undercover CSIS agent Grant Bristow recalled that “*The common ground was the hatred of Jews ... That was the basis of the relationship*” between the Nationalist Party of Canada and Qaddafi’s Libya. In 1987 and 1989, the Libyans also provided the Nationalist Party with \$1,700. After forming the Heritage Front in 1989, Wolfgang Droege sought to link up with Libyan agents in Montreal and provide them with intelligence information on prominent Jewish organizations. He also unsuccessfully attempted to acquire Libyan funding for the Heritage Front.¹³⁴ In its Toronto Manifesto, the Western Guard Party supported the pro-Soviet PLO when it asserted that “*the Palestinian Arabs*” should “*return to their homeland*.”¹³⁵

The Canadian neo-Nazis were opposed to free enterprise capitalism and supported vast amounts of government intervention in the economy. Don Andrews of the Nationalist Party of Canada noted that “*Greedy capitalist Jews and their supporters get up early to peddle their propaganda against white community standards and services. It’s time to stand up to these mean misers*.”¹³⁶ In its Toronto Manifesto, the Western Guard Party called for the following measures of state control of the Canadian economy:

- 1) State supervision of the Bank of Canada. The Bank of Canada would also have the sole right to create new credit for the Canadian economy.
- 2) The creation of mandatory profit-sharing schemes in industry and the development of corporatist arrangements between labor and management.
- 3) The Western Guard called for the elimination of “*the profiteering of the nonproductive middleman*” in the food industries.
- 4) The nationalization of the entire drug industry in Canada.

¹³³ Blanchfield, Mike. “Bill That Offended Vietnamese Government Passed By Senate” *Huffington Post* December 9, 2014 Accessed From:

http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/2014/12/09/canada-vietnam-senate-bill_n_6297492.html

¹³⁴ Bell, Stewart. “Gaddafi’s ‘Libyan Friendship Society’ with Canada’s racist movement” *National Post* May 28, 2011 Accessed From: <http://news.nationalpost.com/news/world/gaddadis-libyan-friendship-society-with-canadas-racist-movement>

¹³⁵ “The Toronto Manifesto” *Straight Talk* Volume 5 Number 6 Accessed From: <https://ia800504.us.archive.org/35/items/straighttalk00west/straighttalk00west.pdf>

¹³⁶ “Wednesday July 30: Sunny and less warm: Union members, call in on your greedy talk show opponents or lose your jobs” Accessed From: <http://www.natparty.com/DA4M.htm>

- 5) The destruction of private media monopolies in Canada as a means of ensuring “*real freedom of the press*” and “*truthful news reporting*.”¹³⁷

While supporting the concept of private enterprise and property, the Western Guard were animated by collectivism, which set them apart from the ideologies of Conservatism and libertarianism. Hence, they were more susceptible to accepting the tenets of the collectivism of the traditional Left, as opposed to individualism.

In conclusion, the Canadians face similar economic and national security challenges as their southernmost allies in the United States. Both pro-free trade Conservatives and leftwing Liberals and NDP politicians paved the way for the weakening of anti-communism, the credibility of a strong national defense in certain circles, and the national manufacturing base. The Gorbachev Deception allowed Moscow to gain tremendous influence in Canada by convincing established elites that the Cold War was a relic of the past. Under the Liberals and Conservatives, Canada surrendered its economic sovereignty to Red China, while Ottawa continued to subsidize communism in Vietnam and Cuba. Just like their Republican counterparts, it perhaps high time that the Conservatives in Canada institutionally repudiate free trade economics and move towards a Balanced and Nationalist form of Capitalism. Such an economic arrangement will slowly phase out trade ties with the totalitarian enemies of freedom and restore critical manufacturing sectors such as steel, information technology, and automobiles. Furthermore, the forces of the Left led by the NDP and smaller, extremist groups need to be combatted through parliamentary and media investigations. Their ties to hostile, anti-NATO foreign powers need to be exposed in through independent inquiries through the CBC, private media, and the appropriate legislative committees. Lastly, Canada should continue to retain its NATO membership and commitment to NORAD. A national militia of armed citizens should be also encouraged as a means of building a potential partisan army in the event of a Russian invasion of Canada in a Third World War. Measures such as the suggestions listed above can only come into fruition from the development of a new Constitutional Nationalist movement in Canada and a repudiation of free trade, globalized “*capitalism*” and dictatorial collectivist ideologies.

¹³⁷ The Toronto Manifesto” Straight Talk Volume 5 Number 6 Accessed From:
<https://ia800504.us.archive.org/35/items/straighttalk00west/straighttalk00west.pdf>